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Michael J. Shortly, III Senior Attorney

Telephone: (716) 777-1028

BY OVERNIGHT MAIL

Mr. William F. Caton Office of the Secretary Federal Communications Commission

1919 M Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20554 May 24, 1996 DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

Re:

CC Docket 96-61 -- Forbearance Issues

Dear Mr. Caton:

Enclosed for filing please find an original plus twelve (12) copies, two of which are marked "Extra Public Copy," of the Reply Comments of Frontier Corporation in the abovedocketed proceeding.

To acknowledge receipt, please affix an appropriate notation to the copy of this letter provided herewith for that purpose and return same to the undersigned in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope.

Very truly yours,

Michael J. Shortley, III

Liter Miller

International Transcription Service CC:

Ms. Janice Myles (cover letter plus diskette)

Before the FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of)
Policy and Rules Concerning the Interstate, Interexchange Marketplace))) CC Docket No. 96-61
Implementation of Section 254(g) of the Communications Act of 1934, as Amended	PEC. 1996
REPLY COMM FRONTIER COR	

Frontier Corporation ("Frontier"), on behalf of its interexchange and exchange carrier subsidiaries, submits this reply to the comments received in response to the Commission's Notice initiating this proceeding.¹ The comments overwhelmingly demonstrate that the Commission should abandon its mandatory detariffing proposal, in favor of a permissive detariffing policy. Under this approach, non-dominant interexchange carriers would be permitted, but not required, to file tariffs for interstate, interexchange services. The costs that would accompany adoption of a mandatory detariffing regime far outweigh any possible benefits that such a regime might engender. Moreover, the discrete concerns that the Commission identifies (tacit price coordination and unilateral abrogation of negotiated agreements) may be adequately addressed by less drastic alternatives.

In addition, the Commission should adopt its proposal to eliminate its rule prohibiting the bundling of interexchange services provided by non-dominant interexchange carriers

Policy and Rules Concerning the Interstate, Interexchange Marketplace, CC Dkt. 96-61, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 96-123 (March 25, 1996).

and customer premises equipment ("CPE"), so long as the piece-parts are individually available.

Detariffing. Virtually all parties oppose the Commission's mandatory detariffing proposal. The parties demonstrate that the availability of a tariffing option carries with it significant, pro-consumer benefits, particularly in the context of mass-market, consumer-oriented transactions. These include: having information on rates, terms and conditions readily available to consumers; lowering transaction costs for mass-market products and services; the ability to introduce new service offerings, price discounts, optional calling plans and the like rapidly; and the promotion of certainty between a carrier that avails itself of the tariffing option and its customers.² On the basis of the record compiled in this proceeding, the Commission should jettison its mandatory forbearance proposal.³

The suggestions of certain parties⁴ that the Commission should continue to require the filing of tariffs on a mandatory basis are equally misplaced. Tariff regulation -- although extremely valuable in defining the terms of the deal between a non-dominant interexchange carrier and its tariff-based customers -- is not necessary to enforce the non-discrimination provisions of the Communications Act Given the intensely competitive

See, e.g., Frontier at 3-5; MFS at 5-8; MCI at 8-19; AT&T at 3-22; Sprint at 2-26; and LDDS at 9-15.

Certain parties (e.g., MFS at 3-5; LDDS at 6-9) also demonstrate that, although section 10(a) authorizes the Commission to forbear from tariff regulation, it does not authorize the Commission to prohibit tariff regulation altogether.

E.g., CFA at 4-7; PaPUC at 8-10.

nature of this business, the Commission may rely upon the market to discipline unreasonably discriminatory pricing.

The Commission should also reject the claim of TRA⁵ that it treat *all* interexchange carriers affiliated with incumbent local exchange carriers as dominant. While the Commission may have legitimate concerns regarding Bell company entry into the interexchange business (particularly, in-state entry), those concerns -- and the statutory construct of the Act -- do not permit similar conclusions with respect to incumbent exchange carriers -- such as Frontier's telephone companies -- that serve less than 2% of the Nation's access lines. The Nation's smaller exchange carriers simply do not have the size, scope or geographic concentration to present the same competitive concerns that may accompany Bell company entry into the interexchange business.⁶

In addition, the specific suggestion favoring continued mandatory tariff regulation -that tariffs are necessary to provide residential consumers with verifiable information
regarding carriers' rates, terms and conditions⁷ -- are precisely those concerns that virtually

TRA at 19-22.

See Frontier Market Definition Comments at 6-8

The suggestion of certain Bell companies that the interexchange market is characterized by tacit price coordination -- and that, therefore, rapid Bell company entry into this business is essential (e.g., Bell Atlantic at 2-4; Pacific at 9-10) -- are incorrect. The interexchange business today does not exhibit the structural characteristics conducive to price coordination. See MCI at 11-22; AT&T at 23-24. The Commission should not utilize the "tacit price coordination" plea as a basis for short-circuiting the Act's meticulous requirements for permitting the Bell companies into the in-state, interexchange business.

⁷ E.g., CFA at 4-7

all interexchange carriers have identified as reasons why a permissive detariffing policy makes sense. It is particularly for the consumer market that most non-dominant interexchange carriers will elect to file tariffs. Continuation of a mandatory tariffing policy -- even solely for residential customers -- is overbroad.

The filed-rate doctrine also need not prevent the Commission from adopting a permissive -- as opposed to a mandatory -- detariffing policy. The Commission may craft existing regulatory tools to preclude interexchange carriers from attempting unilaterally to abrogate negotiated, customer-specific contracts. It may utilize its "substantial cause" test to evaluate such tariff filings and may require that such tariffs be filed on lengthened (e.g., forty-five or ninety-day) notice periods. Adopting a mandatory detariffing policy to address this concern is akin to throwing out the baby with the bath water.

In short, the Commission should adopt the permissive detariffing regime that was in effect after the courts rebuffed its first attempt to adopt a mandatory detariffing policy.⁹

Bundling. IDCMA vociferously objects to any change in the current, no-bundling rule. However, so long as the individual piece-parts are separately available, the market structure of both the interexchange business and the CPE business are such that concerns that actuate the antitrust law's prohibition on tying are virtually non-existent. When both

See, e.g., Frontier at 5 n.6.

See MCI Telecommunications Corp. v. FCC, 765 F.2d 1186 (D.C. Cir. 1985).

See generally Jefferson Parish Hospital District 2 v. Hyde, 466 U.S. 2 (1984).

Although IDCMA argues (IDCMA at 3-8) that the Commission never designed its no-bundling

markets -- or, for that matter, the market for the tying product -- are competitive, tying is an ineffective strategy. It is plainly the case that both the interexchange and CPE markets are highly competitive.

Bundling -- where the discrete components are individually available -- offers a number of pro-competitive benefits. As the Commission notes, ¹¹ customers are increasingly interested in one-stop shopping because they see the benefits in obtaining all of their telecommunications services from one source; a point IDCMA acknowledges. ¹² Moreover, nothing prevents independent CPE providers from offering the same conveniences, by reselling or acting as agents (either exclusive or non-exclusive) for interexchange carriers' services. The "separate availability" requirement that Frontier suggests addresses IDCMA's concerns. ¹³

rule to replicate the strictures of the antitrust laws, its analysis is essentially irrelevant. So long as a carrier may not effectively enforce a requirement that a customer must purchase CPE in order to obtain basic transmission services -- as a carrier that lacks market power cannot -- the parade of horribles IDCMA postulates will not occur. Thus, its concerns regarding potential violations of the non-discrimination and unreasonable practices prohibitions contained in the Communications Act and its concerns regarding potential violations of trade agreements (id. at 13-16, 28-32) are unfounded.

¹¹ Notice, ¶ 88.

¹² IDCMA at 12.

The concerns raised by IDCMA may well make sense as applied to an interexchange carrier that is affiliated with an equipment manufacturer, particularly one with substantial positions in one or both markets. Thus, the Commission may wish to consider continuing this prohibition on AT&T until its separation from Lucent is complete. See LDDS at 18. The Commission may also wish to consider such a requirement in the context of Bell company entry into the interexchange and manufacturing businesses.

For the foregoing reasons, the Commission should act upon the proposals contained in the Notice as suggested herein and in Frontier's comments.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael J. Shortley, III

Attorney for Frontier Corporation

180 South Clinton Avenue Rochester, New York 14646 (716) 777-1028

May 24, 1996

Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that, on this 23rd day of May, 1996, copies of the foregoing Reply Comments of Frontier Corporation were served by first-class mail, postage prepaid, upon the parties on the attached service list.

Michael J. Shortley, III

Wayne V. Black
C. Douglas Jarrett
Susan M. Hafeli
Brian Turner Ashby
KELLER AND HECKMAN
1001 G Street, NW
Suite 500 West
Washington, DC 20001

Rodney L. Joyce GINSBURG, FELDMAN & BRESS 1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036

Ellen G. Block James S. Blaszak Henry D. Levine LEVINE, BLASZAK, BLOCK & BOOTHBY 1300 Connecticut Avenue, NW Suite 500 Washington, DC 20036

Albert H. Kramer Robert F. Aldrich DICKSTEIN, SHAPIRO & MORIN, LLP 2101 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20037-1526

Glenn S. Richards Stephen J. Berman FISHER WAYLAND COOPER LEADER & ZARAGOZA LLP 2001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Suite 400 Washington, DC 20006

Charles H. Helein HELEIN & ASSOCIATES, PC 8180 Greensboro Drive Suite 700 McLean, VA 22102

Gary L. Phillips AMERITECH 1401 H Street, NW Suite 1020 Washington, DC 20005 Bruce D. Jacobs Glenn S. Richards FISHER WAYLAND COOPER LEADER & ZARAGOZA LLP 2001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Suite 400 Washington, DC 20006

Lon C. Levin
AMSC SUBSIDIARY CORPORATION
10802 Park Ridge Boulevard
Reston, VA 22091

Ms. Bettye Gardner
THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF
AFRO-AMERICAN LIFE AND HISTORY, INC.
1407 Fourteenth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005-3704

Mark C. Rosenblum Roy E. Hoffinger Ava B. Kleinman AT&T CORP. Room 3244J1 295 North Maple Avenue Basking Ridge, NJ 07920

Richard H. Rubin Clifford K. Williams Seth S. Gross AT&T CORP Room 3244J1 295 North Maple Avenue Basking Ridge, NJ 07920

David W. Carpenter AT&T CORP. One First National Plaza Chicago, IL 60603

Edward Shakin
Edward D. Young, III
Michael E. Glover
BELL ATLANTIC TELEPHONE COMPANIES AND
BELL ATLANTIC COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
1320 North Court House Road
Eighth Floor
Arlington. VA 22201

Cheryl Lynn Schneider Joan M. Griffin BT NORTH AMERICA INC. 601 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW North Building, Suite 725 Washington, DC 20004

Mark P. Sievers William B. Wilhelm, Jr. SWIDLER & BERLIN, CHTD 3000 K Street, NW Suite 300 Washington, DC 20007

Ann P. Morton CABLE & WIRELESS, INC. 8219 Leesburg Pike Vienna, VA 22182

Danny E. Adams Edward A. Yorkgitis, Jr. KELLEY DRYE & WARREN 1200 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036

Charlene Vanlier
CAPITAL CITIES/ABC, INC.
21 Dupont Circle
6th Floor
Washington, DC 20036

Howard Monderer NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC. 11th Floor 1299 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004

Randolph J. May Timothy J. Cooney SUTHERLAND, ASBILL & BRENNAN 1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004-2404

Mark M. Johnson CBS INC. Suite 1200 600 New Hampshire Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20037 Bertram W. Carp TURNER BROADCASTING, INC. Suite 956 820 First Street, NE Washington, DC 20002

Winston R. Pittman CHRYSLER MINORITY DEALER ASSOCIATION 27777 Franklin Road Southfield, MI 48034

Wayne Leighton, Ph.D.
James Gattuso
CITIZENS FOR A SOUND ECONOMY
FOUNDATION
1250 H Street, NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005

Jeffrey A. Campbell COMPAQ COMPUTER CORPORATION 1300 "I" Street, NW Suite 490E Washington, DC 20005

Robert A. Mazer Albert Shuldiner VINSON & ELKINS 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004-1008

Natalie Marine-Street TELECO COMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INC Long Distance Wholesale Club 4219 Lafayette Center Drive Chantilly, VA 22021

Michael G. Hoffman, Esq. VARTEC TELECOM, INC. 3200 W. Pleasant Run Road Lancaster, TX 75146

Genevieve Morelli
COMPETITIVE TELECOMMUNICATIONS
ASSOCIATION
1140 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 220
Washington, DC 20036

Robert J. Aamoth Jonathan E. Canis REED SMITH SHAW & McCLAY 1301 K Street, NW Suite 1100 - East Tower Washington, DC 20005

Bradley Stillman
Gene Kimmelman
CONSUMER FEDERATION OF AMERICA and
CONSUMERS UNION
1424 16th Street, NW
Suite 604
Washington, DC 20036

John W. Pettit Sue W. Bladek Richard J. Arsenault DRINKER BIDDLE & REATH 901 Fifteenth Street, NW Washington, DC 20005

Dr. Robert Self d/b/a MARKET DYNAMICS 4641 Montgomery Avenue - #515 Bethesda, MD 20814-3488

Stuart Zimmerman FONE SAVER, LLC 733 Summer Street Suite 306 Stamford, CT 06901-1019

Kathy L. Shobert GENERAL COMMUNICATION, INC 901 15th Street, NW Suite 900 Washington, DC 20005

Emily C. Hewitt Vincent L. Crivella Michael J. Ettner GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION 18th & F Streets, NW Room 4002 Washington, DC 20405

Gail L. Polvy GTE 1850 M Street, NW Suite 1200 Washington. DC 20036 Herbert E. Marks
Jonathan Jacob Nadler
Thomas E. Skilton
Adam D. Krinsky
SQUIRE, SANDERS & DEMPSEY
1201 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
PO Box 407
Washington, DC 20044

Joseph P. Markoski Marc Berejka SQUIRE, SANDERS & DEMPSEY 1201 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW PO Box 407 Washington, DC 20044

Lee M. Weiner
Douglas W. Kinkoph
LCI INTERNATIONAL TELECOM CORP.
8180 Greensboro Drive
Suite 800
McLean, VA 22102

Catherine R. Sloan Richard L. Fruchterman Richard S. Whitt WORLDCOM, INC. d/b/a LDDS Worldcom 1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW Suite 400 Washington, DC 20036

Donald J. Elardo
Frank W. Krogh
Larry A. Blosser
Mary J. Sisak
MCI TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION
1801 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Andrew D. Lipman Erin M. Reilly SWIDLER & BERLIN, CHARTERED 3000 K Street, NW Suite 300 Washington, DC 20007

Robert L. Boxer MOSCOM CORPORATION 3750 Monroe Avenue Pittsford, NY 14534

Earl Pace NATIONAL BLACK DATA PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION 1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW Suite 600 Washington, DC 20036

John Crump NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION 1225 11th Street, NW Washington, DC 20001-4217

Aliceann Wohlbruck NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS 444 North Capitol Street Suite 630 Washington, DC 20001

John Abernathy
NETWORK ANALYSIS CENTER, INC.
45 Executive Drive
Suite GL 3
Plainview, NY 11803

Campbell L. Ayling
Donald C. Rowe
NYNEX TELEPHONE COMPANIES
1111 Westchester Avenue
White Plains, NY 10504

Robert S. Tongren
David C. Bergmann
THE OFFICE OF THE OHIO CONSUMERS'
COUNSEL
77 South High Street
15th Floor
Columbus, OH 43266-0550

Marlin D. Ard John W. Bogy PACIFIC TELESIS GROUP 140 New Montgomery Street Room 1530 A San Francisco, CA 94105

Margaret E. Garber PACIFIC TELESIS GROUP 1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004 Alan Kohler Veronica A. Smith John F. Povilaitis PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION PO Box 3265 Harrisburg, PA 17105-3265

James D. Ellis
Robert M. Lynch
David F. Brown
SBC COMMUNICATIONS INC.
175 E. Houston
Room 1254
San Antonio, TX 78205

Paul R. Schwedler Carl Wayne Smith DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY 701 S. Courthouse Road Arlington, VA 22204

Leon M. Kestenbaum Jay C. Keithley Michael B. Fingerhut SPRINT CORPORATION 1850 M Street, NW 11th Floor Washington, DC 20036

Robert M. Halperin CROWELL & MORING 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004

John W. Katz, Esq.
OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
Suite 336
444 North Capitol Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001

Samuel A. Simon TELECOMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH and ACTION CENTER 901 15th Street, NW Suite 230 Washington, DC 20005

Charles C. Hunter HUNTER & MOW, PC 1620 "I" Street, NW Suite 701 Washington, DC 20006

William B. Goddard TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFORMATION SERVICES 4613 West Chester Pike Newtown Square, PA 19073

Cheryl A. Tritt Joan E. Neal MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP 2000 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Suite 5500 Washington, DC 20006

Mary McDermott Linda Kent Charles D. Cosson UNITED STATES TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION 1401 H Street, NW Suite 600 Washington, DC 20005

Helen E. Disenhaus Kathy L. Cooper SWIDLER & BERLIN, CHARTERED 3000 K Street, NW Suite 300 Washington, DC 20007

Jeffrey L. Sheldon Sean A. Stokes UTC 1140 Connecticut Avenue, NW Suite 1140 Washington, DC 20036

Dana Frix Morton J. Posner SWIDLER & BERLIN, CHARTERED 3000 K Street, NW Suite 300 Washington, DC 20007

Timothy R. Graham Robert G. Berger Joseph M. Sandri, Jr. WINSTAR COMMUNICATIONS, INC. 1146 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036 William H. Welling XIOX CORPORATION 577 Airport Boulevard Suite 700 Burlingame, CA 94010

John F. Beasley William B. Barfield Jim O. Llewellyn BELLSOUTH CORPORATION 1155 Peachtree Street, NE Suite 1800 Atlanta, GA 30309-2641

Charles P. Featherstun David G. Richards BELLSOUTH CORPORATION 1133 21st Street, NW Washington, DC 20036